



**BUREAU FOR DEMOCRACY, CONFLICT, AND HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE (DCHA)
OFFICE OF U.S. FOREIGN DISASTER ASSISTANCE (OFDA)**

Pakistan – Floods

Fact Sheet #9, Fiscal Year (FY) 2011

January 21, 2011

Note: The last fact sheet was dated December 23, 2010.

KEY DEVELOPMENTS

- On January 7, the Government of Pakistan (GoP) National Disaster Management Authority (NDMA) announced that the relief phase of the national flood response would officially end on January 31. However, GoP officials noted that the relief phase will continue in Jaffarabad District, Balochistan Province, and four of the worst-affected districts in Sindh Province, where standing water continues to impede returns. The NDMA plans to approve the continuation of relief projects in other districts on a case-by-case basis.
- On January 19 at 0123 hours local time, a magnitude 7.2 earthquake struck Balochistan Province in southwest Pakistan. Relief agencies report no casualties from collapsed structures or falling debris. Approximately 200 mud-walled houses and structures previously weakened by floodwaters sustained minor damages.
- Winter weather has intensified, with temperatures falling below freezing in areas of high elevation, including Gilgit-Baltistan and Khyber Pakhtunkhwa (KPk) Province. Nighttime temperatures in parts of southern Pakistan have also declined, increasing the need for winterized shelters, warm clothes, and blankets.
- Since late December, USAID/OFDA has provided more than \$3.1 million for nutrition interventions and emergency and transitional shelter programs in southern Pakistan. To date, total U.S. Government (USG) assistance to Pakistan for floods totals nearly \$595 million. The USG has also provided other civilian and military in-kind assistance valued at more than \$95 million, including air support to and within Pakistan, halal meals, and pre-fabricated steel bridges.

NUMBERS AT A GLANCE		SOURCE
Total Affected Population	18.1 million ¹	NDMA – January 10
Estimated Deaths	1,985	NDMA – January 10
Houses Damaged or Destroyed	1.7 million	NDMA – January 10

FY 2011 HUMANITARIAN FUNDING FOR FLOODS

USAID/OFDA Assistance to Pakistan \$100,161,628
USAID/Pakistan Early Recovery Assistance to Pakistan..... \$11,000,000
USAID/FFP² Assistance to Pakistan \$95,774,100

FY 2010 HUMANITARIAN FUNDING FOR FLOODS³

USAID/OFDA Assistance to Pakistan \$115,005,721
USAID/FFP Assistance to Pakistan \$143,990,552
USAID/Pakistan Assistance to Pakistan..... \$10,000,000
USAID/Pakistan Early Recovery Assistance to Pakistan..... \$69,804,961
State/PRM⁴ Assistance to Pakistan..... \$49,250,000

Total FY 2010 and FY 2011 USAID and State Humanitarian Assistance for Pakistan Floods..... \$594,986,962

CONTEXT

- According to the NDMA, unusually heavy rainfall and flooding in late July and August 2010 affected 18.1 million people throughout Pakistan, with more than 75 percent of affected families located in Sindh and Punjab provinces.
- Widespread flooding affected 82 of Pakistan's 122 districts, according to the NDMA. As a result, more than 12 million people required humanitarian assistance.
- On July 30, U.S. Ambassador to Pakistan Anne W. Patterson issued a disaster declaration in response to flooding. In early August, USAID deployed a Disaster Assistance Response Team (DART) to Pakistan to assess

¹ On November 1, the NDMA revised downward the number of flood-affected individuals from 20.3 million to 18.1 million people.

² USAID's Office of Food For Peace

³ For more detailed information on FY 2010 funding, please see Fact Sheet #8 for FY 2011 at:
http://www.usaid.gov/our_work/humanitarian_assistance/disaster_assistance/countries/pakistan/template/index.html

⁴ U.S. Department of State Bureau of Population, Refugees, and Migration (State/PRM)

humanitarian needs and work closely with the U.S. Embassy in Islamabad to coordinate U.S. humanitarian assistance. USAID/OFDA maintains a program office in Islamabad to monitor humanitarian conditions and ongoing programs.

GoP Debit Cards

- As of January 17, the GoP National Database and Registration Authority (NADRA) had distributed *watan* debit cards to 1.4 million flood-affected families. This represents approximately 87 percent of the planned 1.6 million families slated to receive *watan* cards. To date, the GoP has disbursed a total of \$315 million to cards holders.
- Flood-affected families with *watan* cards receive a disbursement of approximately \$234. In the coming months, the GoP may disburse additional funds through the cards to help families rebuild damaged or destroyed houses.

Sindh Province

- In Sindh Province, approximately 109,000 hectares of land east of the Indus River remain underwater, according to the NDMA. This represents a 74 percent reduction in standing water in Sindh since December 21. According to U.N. agencies, floodwaters are expected to remain in Jamshoro and Dadu districts, Sindh Province, until mid-March.
- According to the Office of the U.N. High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), approximately 128,000 people remained displaced in 188 relief camps in Sindh as of January 18. This reflects an 87 percent decrease from the number of people in camps in September 2010. However, camp population figures may not include individuals living in spontaneous settlements and secondary displacement sites near areas of origin.

Shelter and Winterization Efforts

- According to the U.N., winter conditions and sub-zero temperatures have increased concerns for individuals that remain displaced or reside in shelters that are not adequately winterized. Health workers in Dadu District, Sindh Province, have already reported two hypothermia deaths. As a result, the Shelter Cluster—the coordinating body for shelter activities—is increasing distribution of warm clothes, blankets, sleeping mats, and bedding in areas of high elevation, as well as districts in northern Sindh.
- As of January 17, the International Organization for Migration (IOM) and implementing partners had distributed more than 1.5 million blankets countrywide, meeting more than 90 percent of the estimated need. IOM has also distributed 150,000 sleeping mats and bedding for more than 130,000 people. Approximately 408,000 of the blankets delivered by IOM were provided by USAID/OFDA.
- As of January 18, IOM and its partners distributed emergency shelter to approximately 829,000 families and early recovery shelters to more than 10,000 households, representing 48 percent and 1 percent of estimated shelter needs, respectively. Relief agencies continue to provide emergency shelter to families in need of immediate assistance; transitional shelter to families that cannot return to areas of origin; and one-room shelters to families that have returned to areas of origin.
- In late December, USAID/OFDA provided nearly \$1.7 million in additional funding for emergency and transitional shelter activities in Jacobabad and Shikarpur districts in Sindh Province, benefiting up to 36,000 people.

Agriculture and Early Recovery

- According to the NDMA, Pakistani farmers continue to cultivate land without preparing the area in advance, rehabilitating irrigation canals, or utilizing sufficient quantities of fertilizer. As a result, agriculture experts expect a high variation in the quality of the spring wheat harvest.
- As of January 20, members of the Agriculture Cluster—the coordinating body for agriculture activities—continued to conduct agriculture assessments focusing on spring *kharif* season planting activities, including preparation of orchards and cultivation of vegetables. Assessments, beginning in Sindh, will cover the country's 20 most flood-affected districts.
- As of January 17, the U.N. Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) continued to conduct veterinary care and animal husbandry training countrywide. The program, jointly-funded by USAID/OFDA and USAID/Pakistan, has already benefited as many as 21,000 households in KPk, 17,000 families in Punjab Province, and 13,500 households in Balochistan Province—64 percent, 39 percent, and 24 percent, respectively, of households that will receive training of this type. In addition, FAO completed distribution of oat seed to nearly 56,000 families in Balochistan Province in mid-January. The oat seed will be used for the cultivation of animal fodder.

Health

- According to the U.N. World Health Organization (WHO), between December 31 and January 6, health clinics and medical personnel in 57 districts provided disease surveillance data to the Disease Early Warning System

(DEWS), funded in part by USAID/OFDA. During this period, medical personnel countrywide reported more than 603,200 patient consultations, of which 32 percent were for acute respiratory infections, 8 percent for skin diseases, 6 percent for acute diarrhea, and 6 percent for suspected cases of malaria.

- In January, WHO recruited 24 new DEWS officers to respond to disease alerts throughout Pakistan. With the increased surveillance and reporting capabilities, WHO expects weekly DEWS updates to cover the entire country, rather than only flood-affected areas.

Nutrition

- According to preliminary results of the recent Flood Affected Nutrition Survey (FANS), malnutrition levels in Sindh Province exceed the U.N. WHO designated emergency threshold of 15 percent, prompting USAID and its implementing partners to increase nutrition-focused activities in the area.
- To date, the Nutrition Cluster—the coordinating body for nutrition activities—has focused primarily on screening and treating children for malnutrition. Countrywide, a total of 413 outpatient therapeutic programs and stabilization centers for the treatment of severe malnutrition, and 402 supplementary feeding programs for the treatment of moderate malnutrition, remain operational countrywide. Limited nutrition programs existed in Pakistan prior to floods, primarily targeting conflict-affected populations in northwestern Pakistan. However, since October 2010, nutrition programs have significantly expanded as a result of increasing flood-related nutrition needs in southern Pakistan.
- As of January 4, Nutrition Cluster members had screened more than 593,400 children for moderate and severe malnutrition. Of these, approximately 24,560 severely malnourished and 56,900 moderately malnourished children received treatment.
- In response to increased malnutrition rates, in early January USAID/OFDA provided more than \$1.4 million for two new programs to address malnutrition in Sindh and Punjab provinces, benefiting more than 146,000 people.

Emergency Food Assistance

- During the December distribution cycle, which ended on January 19, the U.N. World Food Program (WFP) provided nearly 71,500 metric tons (MT) of food assistance to nearly 5.2 million beneficiaries in flood-affected provinces; including more than 1 million individuals who participated in early recovery food-for-work activities, school feeding, as well as maternal and child nutrition programs in KPk, Punjab, and Sindh provinces. WFP plans to reach 5.2 million flood-affected individuals during the January distribution cycle through a combination of relief and early recovery programming.
- Since the beginning of FY 2011, USAID has contributed more than \$95.8 million to WFP's flood response in Pakistan, including Title II emergency food assistance and funds for local and regional food procurement. During FY 2010, USAID/FFP provided \$143.9 million in assistance to WFP and other implementing partners.
- At present, two USAID/FFP-funded grantees are implementing food voucher programs in Pakistan. As of January 21, one grantee had completed the voucher program in KPk, but continues to work in Punjab and Sindh provinces; a second partner began voucher distribution in Punjab on December 24.

Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene (WASH)

- According to the U.N. Children's Fund (UNICEF), more than 7 million people continue to require WASH support. The WASH Cluster—the coordinating body for WASH activities that now includes 172 reporting organizations—continues to restore water supply systems and deliver sanitation and hygiene services to reduce the incidence of waterborne diseases. At present, the WASH Cluster provides safe drinking water directly to approximately 4 million people daily.
- As of January 18, WASH Cluster members had conducted hygiene promotion activities, benefiting more than 5.5 million people. In KPk, Punjab, and Sindh provinces, WASH Cluster members have installed approximately 3,000 hand pumps and repaired nearly 5,000 hand pumps to date, benefiting nearly 1.6 million people.
- WASH Cluster members have also improved sanitation and hygiene conditions in affected areas by establishing or refurbishing permanent facilities for nearly 1.9 million people and providing hygiene kits to nearly 6.5 million people to date.
- Since early August 2010, USAID/OFDA has contributed more than \$39.6 million to WASH projects countrywide.

USAID AND STATE HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE TO PAKISTAN

FY 2011 - Pakistan Floods			
Implementing Partner	Activity	Location	Amount
USAID/OFDA ASSISTANCE¹			
RAPID Response Fund for Local NGOs	Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene; Economic Recovery and Market Systems; Shelter and Settlements; Logistics and Relief Commodities; Health; Nutrition; Protection; Humanitarian Coordination and Information Management; Agriculture and Food Security	Affected Areas	\$9,800,000
Implementing Partner	Health; Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene; Shelter and Settlements; Agriculture and Food Security; Logistics and Relief Supplies; Economic Recovery and Market Systems	Gilgit-Baltistan, KPk, Sindh	\$5,178,556
Implementing Partner	Shelter and Settlements	Sindh	\$1,683,313
Implementing Partner	Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene	KPk	\$1,218,480
Implementing Partner	Economic Recovery and Market Systems; Health; Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene	Sindh, Punjab, KPk	\$4,748,284
Implementing Partner	Nutrition	Punjab, Sindh	\$750,000
Implementing Partner	Humanitarian Coordination and Information Management	Punjab, Sindh	\$791,931
Implementing Partner	Shelter and Settlements; Agriculture and Food Security; Logistics and Relief Supplies	Balochistan, Sindh	\$7,908,992
Implementing Partner	Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene, Economic Recovery and Market Systems, Shelter and Settlements, Logistics and Relief Commodities	KPk	\$500,000
Implementing Partner	Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene, Economic Recovery and Market Systems, Shelter and Settlements, Logistics and Relief Commodities	Sindh	\$4,534,116
Implementing Partner	Economic Recovery and Market Systems	Sindh, Balochistan	\$5,112,733
Implementing Partner	Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene; Economic Recovery and Market Systems; Shelter and Settlements; Agriculture and Food Security; Logistics and Relief Commodities	Balochistan, Sindh	\$5,000,000
Implementing Partner	Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene; Health; Nutrition	Sindh	\$2,924,961
Implementing Partner	Health; Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene; Shelter and Settlements; Agriculture and Food Security	Balochistan, Sindh, Punjab, KPk	\$4,999,434
Implementing Partner	Shelter and Settlements	Punjab, Sindh	\$3,234,774
Implementing Partner	Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene; Nutrition	KPk, Punjab, Sindh	\$1,968,500
Implementing Partner	Nutrition	Sindh	\$708,048
FAO	Agriculture and Food Security	Punjab	\$5,000,000
FAO	Agriculture and Food Security	Balochistan	\$5,000,000
IOM	Shelter and Settlements	KPk, Punjab, Sindh	\$10,000,000

OCHA	Humanitarian Coordination and Information Management	Affected Areas	\$1,000,000
UNDP	Economic Recovery and Market Systems	Balochistan, Sindh	\$4,000,000
UNICEF	Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene	Sindh and Balochistan	\$4,023,152
UNOPS	Shelter and Settlements	Sindh	\$6,000,000
WHO	Health; Nutrition	Affected Areas	\$3,500,000
	Additional transportation costs		\$56,275
	Administrative and Support Costs		\$520,079
TOTAL USAID/OFDA			\$100,161,628
USAID/FFP ASSISTANCE²			
WFP	74,928 MT of Local and Regional Food Procurement and 46,000 MT of P.L. 480 Title II Emergency Food Assistance	Affected Areas	\$95,774,100
TOTAL USAID/FFP			\$95,774,100
USAID/PAKISTAN EARLY RECOVERY ASSISTANCE			
FAO	Agriculture and Food Security	Balochistan	\$11,000,000
USAID/PAKISTAN³			\$11,000,000
TOTAL USAID ASSISTANCE IN FY 2011			\$206,935,728

¹ USAID/OFDA funding represents committed or obligated funds as of January 21, 2011. Minor revisions have been made to some relief commodity totals to reflect price adjustments during the fiscal year end reconciliation process.

² Figures reflect estimated value of food assistance.

³ USAID/Pakistan figure shown is a combination of FY 2009 and FY 2010 funds. Please note that \$3,430,218 previously reported as part of USAID/Pakistan Assistance is now part of the USAID/Pakistan Early Recovery allocation.

PUBLIC DONATION INFORMATION

- The most effective way people can assist relief efforts is by making cash contributions to humanitarian organizations that are conducting relief operations. A list of humanitarian organizations that are accepting cash donations for flood response efforts in Pakistan can be found at www.interaction.org. Information on organizations responding to the humanitarian situation in Pakistan may be available at www.reliefweb.int.
- USAID encourages cash donations because they allow aid professionals to procure the exact items needed (often in the affected region); reduce the burden on scarce resources (such as transportation routes, staff time, and warehouse space); can be transferred very quickly and without transportation costs; support the economy of the disaster-stricken region; and ensure culturally, dietary, and environmentally appropriate assistance.
- The USAID/OFDA-funded Center for International Disaster Information (CIDI) aired two Public Service Announcements (PSAs) for international disasters 471 times on 31 different U.S. broadcast stations in the during August. The new CIDI PSAs are also airing on CNN, including CNN Airport and CNN Headline News. In addition, the PSAs were included on the National Association of Broadcasters (NAB) monthly feed on August 20, which will likely result in additional airings during September.
- More information can be found at:
 - USAID: <http://www.usaid.gov/pakistanflooding/>
 - The Center for International Disaster Information: www.cidi.org or (703) 276-1914
 - Information on relief activities of the humanitarian community can be found at www.reliefweb.int
- U.S. Secretary of State Hillary Rodham Clinton announced the establishment of the Pakistan Relief Fund. Created by the U.S. Government through the Department of State, the Fund serves as a mechanism for the public to contribute money to the ongoing efforts in Pakistan. More information on how to donate to the Pakistan Relief Fund can be found at: <http://www.state.gov/pakistanrelief/index.html>

USAID/OFDA bulletins appear on the USAID web site at http://www.usaid.gov/our_work/humanitarian_assistance/disaster_assistance/